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TWO CENTS.

PENALTIES WANTED

Only Way in Which Charter Violations Can Be Prevented.

COMMISSIONERS' RECOMMENDATIONS

Probable Action of the Senate District Committee.

OTHER LOCAL MEASURES

There was received today from the District Commissioners by Senator McMillan a letter relating to the effect of Senate bill 572, providing for penalties for charter violations by corporations operating in the District of Columbia. They inclose a let ter from the attorney for the District, and add: "The Commissioners believe that the early enactment of this bill is of great importance to the people of the District. Congress surely ought either to provide some means for enforcing the charter requirements of railroad companies, or else repeal such requirements altogether where no penalty is attached. The penalties provided in this bill are not excessive, and will enable the Commissioners to compel the railroad companies to do what it is presumed Congress intended they should

do when they were chartered."
In his letter to the Commissioners Atterney Thomas gives several instances of charter requirements that would be covered charter requirements that would be covered by the proposed law, as follows: "The charter of the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company requires its cars to be run on scheduled time, but provides no penalty for failure to observe the schedule. The Metropolitan Railway Company's char-ter provides among other things in the nineteenth section for a schedule, and by the twentleth section that the street cross-ings shall be kept clear of snow and ice, as well as mud, dirt or other annoyances. as well as mud, dirt or other annoyances, but the penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for violation of this promore than \$100 for violation of this pro-vision is to be recovered on the complaint of any person aggrieved, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the District, such action to be prosecuted in the name of the city of Washington. As the District of Columbia is not the legal successor of the city of Washington it is doubtful whether this prayisjon could now be enforced. The this provision could now be enforced. The Columbia Railway Company, chartered March 24, 1870, by the tenth section is required to run its cars as often as public convenience may require, but no penalty is provided for failure to run cars according to schedule. The Anacostia and Poto-mac River Rallway Company, by amend-ment of its charter August 1, 1888, is re-quired to run its cars as often as public convenience may require, in accordance with a schedule or time table adopted by the company, to be filed with the Com-missioners, and to be approved by them; but no penalty is provided for fallure to

observe the schedule.

The amendment of the charter of the Brightwood Railroad Company provides for a time table but no means of enforcing compliance with it. The bill may not be passed at present in its entirety, that is, as a distinct measure, but care will be taken that the penalty stipulations will be distinctly stated in all bills relating to local corporations, whether granting original charters or amending franchises. The policy of the Senate com-mittee now is to hold the recipients of congressional favor very rigidly to their promises and duties, and it is probable that ere the end of the present session the Com-missioners will find themselves fully empowered to enforce severe penalties upor the street railways that neglect or refuse to comply with their charter requirements.

The Sunday Rest Bill. The House District committee will give a hearing next Monday at 10 o'clock on the Sunday rest bill.

A Star Editorial Commended. A letter was received today by Senator McMillan from R. B. Buckley, a citizen of Anacostia, inclosing the editorial printed in last Tuesday's Star regarding the Anacostia street railway, and saying: "This about expresses our sentiments. We are to hold a meeting Thursday evening and expect to pass some resolutions there of im-

portance. We are a unit on this question and desire to be relieved of this clog to our prosperity as a suburb." To Abolish Days of Grace.

Senator McMillan today received from the Commissioners a letter recommending favorable action on Senate bill 2153, to abolish days of grace on promissory notes, etc., in the District. They also transmit copies of petitions received in favor of the passage of the bill, one signed by representatives of the principal financial institu-tions, and the other by representatives of general business interests in the District. The Commissioners quote from one of the petitions the reasons given by the advocates of the bill for its passage, in which

TO COLLECT EVIDENCE.

A Commission Has Been Appointed by the Venezuelan Government.

Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister here, has received word from Caracas that the commission appointed by the Venezuelan government to collect all of the evidence obtainable in that country relative to the boundary line, for the use of the American commission, is making rapid progress with its work, and expects to be able to forward the matter to Washington by the next mail steamer. The British case is expected to reach here even before the Venezuelan side and it has been actually submitted to parlia ment in the form of a dummy, which will be replaced in the course of the next few days by the full papers in the case.

SECRETARY CARLISLE.

He Has Returned From New York, but Will Leave the City Tonight. Secretary Carlisle returned last night from New York, where he spent two days in conference with bankers and business men generally in regard to the protection of the national finances. He also looked into the condition of affairs at the subtreasury and at the custom house. Incidentally, he and at the custom house. Incidentally, he was the guest of honor at two big banquets, at each of which he made an address in advocacy of sound money. Tonight Secretary Carlisle will accompany Senators Harris, Allen Dubois, Gallinger and others to Elizabethtown, Tenn., to attend a meeting of the board of directors of that corporation. The party will extra to the corporation. that corporation. The party will return to this city Monday morning.

Representative Smith of Michigan headed a delegation of citizens interested in the improvement of Holland harbor, Michigan, in a call at the White House this morning, to pay their respects to the President.

Senator Voorhees Improving. Senator Voorhees of Indiana has been ill for some days past, but was reported at his Wren he was made Commissioner he was home to be considerably improved this

The President's Principal Callers. Secretary Carlisle and Attorney General Harmon were the President's principal callers today.

The Ex-District Commissioner Passes Away After a Brief Illness.

He Had Been Prominent in Business and Religious Circles for Over Half a Century.

Major Thomas P. Morgan died this morning at 6:30 o'clock at his residence, 1341 Q street northwest, after a very brief iliness. For the past seventeen or eighteen years Major Morgan had suffered from rheumatic gout, which had troubled him at intervals more or less severely. Recently he had been feeling somewhat better than for a long time previously, and yesterday he was out attending to some busi-



About 5:30 o'clock this morning, however, Major Morgan grew very ill and began to sink rapidly. An hour later he was dead. For over fifty years he had been prominently and actively identified with the business life of Washington, and had been for a long part of this time a leading factor in its public affairs, and his death removes another of those whose history is a part of that of the national capital.

His Long and Active Career.

Major Morgan was a native of Alexandria, where he was born Nowmber 2. 1821, the town at that time being included in the District of Columbia. His parents were Quakers, and when his father died. in 1832, he was adopted by an uncle residing near Brookville, in Montgomery county, Md., with whom he remained for four years, attending school during the winter and working on the farm the rest of the year. When he was fifteen years old he became an apprentice of Dr. Flodoardo Howard, who was then engaged in business in Washington as a druggist, and remained with him for some years, eventually buy-ing out the business and becoming its sole proprietor. The confinement of the busi-ness, however, injured Mr. Morgan's health and he relinquished it, afterward engaging in various commercial pursuits. In 1847 he was elected a member of the common council of this city, and in 1851 a member of the board of aldermen, serving in that capacity until 1861.

He was the first agent here of the line of steamers now known as the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, and was substantially interested in the steamboat and shipping trade of Baltimore, Charles-ton, Mobile and New Orleans as well. He was director of the old Bank of the Metropolis, which is now the National Metropolitan Bank, and during the war he was agent of the quartermaster's department of the United States army in charge of all transportation by water. At this time Mr. Morgan had amassed a fine competency and he resided at Oak Lawn, the handsome property situated between Boundary street and the Columbia road and 19th street, and for many years he dis-pensed a lavish hospitality to his friends on this estate. He was active in proand was thoroughly awake to every epand was thoroughly awake to every ep-portunity that offered to improve its ad-vantages. In March, 1873, he was ap-pointed president of the board of fire com-missioners of the District. In February, 1878, he was appointed major and superintendent of the metropolitan police. He brought to this difficult position a knowledge of men and a judicious discrimina-tion which resulted in great improvement in the force under his charge, and mate-rially reduced the cost of his department. While holding this position he was appointed a commissioner of the District of

Columbia by President Hayes and served one term, after which he retired to private Leader in Religious Work.

In religious work Major Morgan was as active as he was in public matters. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1840, and was foremost in all movements looking to the advancement of the Christian religion. He was largely instrumental m forming the Washington Grove Camp Meeting Association, and was for a long time its prestient. He was also once president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was foremost in the charitable organizations which were formed from time to time in Washington. ington. Major Morgan married early in life Miss Carcline Waugh, a niece of Bishop Waugh of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Morgan died several years ago. Those Mrs. Morgan died several years ago. Those who survive him are the daughters and two sons, who are Mrs. Parker, wife of Major Parker of the army, the sccretary of the National Soldiers' Home of this city; Mrs. P. B. Leach of Chicago, Mrs. Samuel W. Stinemetz of this city, Miss Carrie Morgan, Mr. Thomas P. Morgan, jr., and Mr. A. B. Morgan.

The arrangements for the funeral have not been completed. not been completed.

Regret at the Commissioners' Office. The death of ex-Commissioner Thomas P. Morgan was a cause of deep regret to the old clerks at the District building who had served under him and held him in high regard. He was appointed a Commissioner by President Hayes, December 16, 1879, as the successor of Commissioner Phelps, and was succeeded by Commissioner James F. Edmonds, March 8, 1883. He was an obliging and popular official, and was highly esteemed by the clerks under him. It was during his term that the Attorney General gave an opinion that each new appointee as Commissioner was entitled to a full

term of three years.

The Commissioners will take appropriate action the day of the funeral, and the office

Was Popular With the Police. While holding the office of chief of police Maj. Morgan-v.as universally liked by the men under him. He was thoroughly acquainted with all branches of the police service, and was sociable with the men. While he spent some time in his office every day, and was always willing to reevery day, and was always willing to re-ceive those who called, he was also active in the service, and went about the city and looked after the officers to see that they did their duty. In doing this he was al-ways familiar with what was going on in the department, and knew of the haunts of those who reeded watching as well as did the members of the detective force. When he was made Commissioner he was Wren he was made Commissioner he was missed by the members of the force with whom he had been associated for several years, but as the promotion was well deserved the men made no complaint. Detective Gorman is the only officer at head-quarters now who served there during the time that Maj. Morgan had charge of the department

Cuban Resolutions Adopted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

RESULT OF A TWO HOURS' SESSION

All but Two Members Present Voted for Them.

ACTION TO BE PRESSED

The House committee on foreign affairs, after a warm session of two hours today, adopted a concurrent resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that a state of war existed in Cuba, and that the insurgents should be given the rights of belligerents, and that it was the sense of Congress that the government of the United States should use its influence to stop the war if necessary by intervention and pledging the support of Congress.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), 'That in the opinion of Congress a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerents' rights, and the United States should observe a strict neu-trality between the belligerents.

The resolutions in full were as follows:

trafity between the belligerents.

Resolved, That Congress deplores the destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in that island, and, believing that the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interest of Spain, the people of Cuba and other nations, would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of Congress that the government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influence use its good offices and friendly influence to that end. Resolved, That the United States has not

intervened in struggles between any European governments and their colonies in this continent, but from the very close relation between the people of the United States and those of Cuba in consequence States and those of Cuba in consequence of its proximity and the extant of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that Congress is of the opinion that the government of the United States should be prepared to protect legitimate interests of Americans by intervention if necessary. Resolved, That Congress pledges its support to the President in carrying out the foregoing resolutions.

The Vote in Committee.

All but two members of the committee who were present voted for them. The ayes were: Hitt, chairman; Smith (Mich.), Cousins (Iowa), Heatwole (Minn.), Quigg (N. Y.), Pearson (N. C.), Adams (Pa.), republicans, and Dinsmore (Ark.) and Mc-

sisting of Adams, Draper and Tucker, but the latter was opposed to the second on the ground that the United States were not concerned as to the internal policy of the people of Cuba, and Mr. Draper was unalterably opposed to any resolution on the ground that their adoption might eventuate

The Main Question Discussed.

The main question discussed at the meeting was as to the expediency of adopting resolutions, which Mr. Draper claimed might precipitate the United States into a war with Spain, as Senator Morgan had affirmed on the floor of the Senate, but it was generally agreed after talking the matter over that Spain could not possibly take of-fense at the recognition of belligerency, which simply made the United States a neutral as between the combatance. Mr McCreary favored delay until an oppor as to whether the President would have to

This led to a long discussion, in which Mr. Smith took the position that any resolution which would have the force and effect of law under the Constitution was subject to his approval or disapproval. In view of the temper of the committee, however, ob-

lection was waived.

Mr. Newlands wanted to go even further than the resolutions and adopt the Camer-on resolution to recognize the independence of Cuba. Mr. Smith raised the question as to whether the Congress should not protest against the barbarities reported to have oc-curred in Cuba, and cited as a precedent the Sherman resolution of 1870, but in view of the fact that the State Department had no official information on the subject, i was deemed wise not to go into that branch of the question. Before a vote was taken Mr. Monroe offered the fourth resolution, piedging the support of Congress to any action of the executive, and this solidified the democrats, and the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Tucker still held out, however, on a count of the second resolution, and Mr. Draper, who had been obliged to leave to catch a train, was, at his request, recorded against the resolutions. Mr. Hitt was instructed to press the reso nity.

Probable Senate Action.

The Senate will tomorrow give its approval of some one of the several forms of resolutions now pending before it favorable to the recognition of the belligerancy of the Cuban insurgents. This matter has now been under debate for several days, and there has been from the first a marked ab-sence of antagonistic opinion, and the dis-cussion has practically demonstrated that there is a large majority in the upper house favorable to some measure expressive of sympathy for the insurrection against Spanish rule. The resolution introduced by Senator Call on the 3d of December has been made the text for all that has been written and presented on the subject, and there are now before the Senate no less than seven different forms of resolutions of varying degrees of force and directness. The resolution now under debate is that presented February 5 by Mr. Morgan, from the com-mittee on foreign relations, as a substitute for the resolution previously reported by him from the same committee.

Division of Opinion. The only question now is just what form of resolution the Senate will pass. This afternoon it was freely predicted in the lobbles of the Senate that the bare question of extending sympathy if not recognition to the insurgents would probably pass the Senate with practical unanimity. There are wide diversions of opinion among Senators as to the limitations on congressional powers in such matters, ranging all the way from the belief that the two houses can direct the President not only to houses can direct the President not only to grant belligerent rights to the insurgents, but to place the Cuban representatives in this country upon a full diplomatic footing at this capital, to the position that all that

at this capital, to the position that all that Congress can do is to extend a moral acknowledgment of belligerency to the insurgents and requesting the President to give this expression executive force.

The best opinion probably is that while Congress undoubtedly has the power to pass resolutions of the most radical nature, giving the President advice that would suit the most enthusiastic friends of Cuba, w.th whom alone rests the power to give the Cubans the privilege of belligerent rights, including the right to buy arms in this market and to ship them from our ports, the United States marshals and customs officers are directly under the control of the

MAJ. THOS. P. MORGAN DEAD

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS

Treasury and Justice Departments, and thus are within the personal bailwick of the chief executive, so that the practical measures of recognition are wholly in his hands.

BURNSIDE NOW FREE

Senator Call's Resolution. Senator Call's resolution introduced on the first day of the present session of Congress stated that the "government of the United States recognizes a condition of public war between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba." It declares that the United States will maintain a condition of strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States. It concludes:

"The Congress of the United States protest and remonstrate against the barbarous

test and remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and the President is hereby authorized to take such steps as may be expedient in his judgment to secure an observance of the laws of war as recognized by all civilized nations."

This acknowledges the existence of war,

proclaims neutrality, grants the rights of belligerents to both sides, protests against the barbarous methods of warfare, and uses a peculiar phrase to "authorize" the President to intervene.

Mr. Morgan's Two Resolutions. Senator Morgan's original resolution from the foreign relations committee after precondemned by modern Christian nations, resolves that this view of Congress be sent to the President, and "if he concurs therein that he will in a friendly spirit use the good offices of this government to the end that Spain shall be requested to accord to the armies with which it is engaged in war the rights of belligerents, as the same are recognized under the laws of nations." This does not place the belligerents on an international footing, but mercly makes for their better condition while they are fight-

The substitute resolution seported February 5 is as follows: "In the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States." This is merely a brief of the first two phrases of the original resolution by Sena-

tor Call. To Recognize Cuba's Independence. Senator Cameron, from the foreign relations committee, as a minority of that body, on the 10th of February introduced a Senate resolution, those from Mr. Morgan being concurrent resolutions, in which, after quoting the President's words as to Cuba in his last annual message, it declares "that the good offices of the United States are earnestly recommended to the favorable considera-tion of the Spanish government for the rec-ognition of independence in Cuba." This has not ling whatever to do with belligerent rights, but aims squarely at the

templates with solicitude and regret the sufferings and destruction accompanying now in revolt, to exercise, maintain and pre-serve the right of self-government." "Nor can we ignore our exceptional and close relations to Cuba by leason of geographical proximity and our consequent grave interest in all questions affecting the control or well being of that island. We trust that the executive department, whose investigation and care our diplomatic relations have been committed, will at as early a date as the facts will warrant recognize the belligerency of those who are maintaining themselves in Cuba in armed opposition to Spain, and that the influences and offices of the United States may be prudently, peacefully and effectually exerted to the end that Cuba may be enabled to establish a permanent government of her own choice."

Thus the fact of war is acknowledged. and an effort is made to influence the President by the weight of congressional opinon to take practical steps in aid of the belligerents.

Senator Allen's Joint Resolution. Yesterday Senator Allen introduced a joint resolution as follows: "That the President of the United States be authorized and requested to issue a proclamation recognizing the republic of Cuba as it exists under the constitution and form of government proclaimed at Jimaguaya under President Cisperos in the month of May, 1895, as a free and independent na-tion, and according the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of said republic all the rights and privileges ac-corded to the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the government Thus the Senate has a wide choice of resolutions, and the sole question today seems to be: Which will pass?

THE SILVER PARTY.

Important Meeting of the Finance

Committee Held Today. An important meeting of the finance committee of the new silver party is being held today at the rooms of the organization, in the Corcoran building. General Warner, the chairman of the finance committee, is present.

The executive committee of the new party is just fairly beginning its work, under Chairman Mott, and funds are needed more badly now than at any time since the party was launched.

party was launched.

Of course, the proceedings of the meeting are secret, but it is learned that the new party expects considerable financial assistance from manufacturers throughout the country who have embraced the doctrines of "silver and profection" as the best course for the country to pursue. There are said to be many manufacturers in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore who are with the new party in its ideas. General Warner, who is the "daddy" of the new party, is hopeful, and much is expected of him by the supporters of the party.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Francis H. Smith is registered in Jacksonville, Fla., en route to Jamaica, and expects to spend March visiting the different islands in the West Indies. Lieuts. E. S. Butler, twenty-first infantry, and R. L. Livermore, tenth cavalry, are registered at the War Department. Lieut. John Gibson of the Naval Academy is in the city on leave of absence.

Mr. J. W. Treiber, who has been confined to his home for some weeks by illness, was successfully operated on last Friday, and hopes are entertained for his rapid convalescence. Col. I. D. Walker, commander-in-chief of

Col. I. D. Walker, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, and Col. Bearse of Illi-nois, past quartermaster general of the G. A. R., went over to Wilmington today to meet the G. A. R. of Delaware. Mrs. Senator Hawley left town this morning and will not be at home this even-

Indictments Against Him Nolle Prosequied Today.

Spain and the government proclaimed and END OF THE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

His Confinement for Many Years as an insane Man.

STORY OF HIS CRIME

Col. James O. P. Burnside is no longer a prisoner. The last legal obstacle to his going free was removed today when a nolle prosequi was entered by the prosecuting officers of the government in the cases pending against him. Col. Burnside was for nine years the trusted superintendent and disbursing officer of the Post Office Department. He was one of the best mising the existence of war and conditions known men in Washington. In 1884 his arrest, charged with the embezzlement of a large sum of money from the government, caused a great sensation. The proceedings then begun were brought to an end today. The action taken was the dropping of the two indictments that have been standing against Col. Burnside for twelve years, This was done on motion of District Attorney Birney in Criminal Court No. 2, and Judge Cox promptly directed Clerk Downs to make the necessary order.

Mr. Birney's Motion. No intimation was given of the matter

intil court had been opened. Then Mr. Birney arose and formally presented the motion in the following words:

"Your honor, in the two cases of the United States against J. O. P. Burnside, numbers 15535 and 15363, filed in 1884 in this court. I desire to call the attention of the court to the fact that since the year 1884 the defendant has been an inmate of the asylum for the Insane, St. Elizabeth's. Reports from time to time since the in-carceration of the defendant leave no doubt whatever in the minds of those who have investigated the matter, myself and the Attorney General, that the defendant will never be in condition for trial. The pen-dency of the indictments seem only to intease his malady from time to time, and therefore move for a nolle prosequi in hese two cases.' As stated above, the court granted the

Col. Burnside's Case.

The case of Col. Burnside is one of the most celebrated in the criminal annals of establishment of the Cuban republic through the intervention of this country.

On the 20th of February Mr. Call submitted an amendment to the substitute resolution from the committee adding at the end the following phrase: "That the United States recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba proclaimed at Limenage and intervention from the committee adding at the end other well-known organizations. His liberative of the proclaimed at Limenage and the control of Creary (Ky.), democrats.

The nays were: Draper (Mass.), republican; Newlands (Nev.), silverite, and Tucker (Va.), democrat. The absentees were Taft (Ohio) and Price (La.), democrat. The resolutions, except the fourth, were The resolutions, except the fourth, were the provincial constitution and form of government proclaimed at Jimaguaya in May, after the war. He came here from Illinois. The resolutions are considerable money the provincial considerable money is a superintendent and disbursing officer of the public of Cuba, proclaimed at Jimaguaya in May, after the war. He came here from Illinois. Last Monday Mr. White presented an been discovered that considerable money amendment to the substitute from the comamendment to the substitute from the com-mittee, which set forth that the Senate con-with the embezziement of \$45,718 of government funds. He was committed to jail in default of \$45,000 bail to await the action the civil conflict now in progress in Cuba.

It continues: "While the United States have not interfered and will not, unless their vital rejusted was reduced to \$20,000, and he was released on a bail bond furnished by Messrs. interests so demand, interfere with existing colonies and dependencies of any European government on this hemisphere, nevertheless our people have never disguised and do not now conceal their sympathy for all those against him, but the cases were never who struggle patriotically, as do the Cubans | brought to trial. November 11 following Col. Burnside was declared to be insane and was committed to St. Elizabeth Hospi-

Col. Burnside has been constructively prisoner awaiting trial. His confinement in the asylum has not been of the strictest kind. He has at intervals been permitted to visit the city and to see members of his family in their old home. He has occupied himself in the asylum making violins, and The circumstances attending his arrest were intimately associated with the sus-pension of an oil broker named Levis. In fact, it was understood that the difficulties into which Col. Burnside fell and which led to his exposure and arrest were due to his having been infatuated by the glittering inducements held out by Levis. The busi-ness conducted at Levis' establishment was what was known as a "blind pool." lators put their money into the pool, which was managed by Levis. For some weeks they were paid large profits, then suddenly the doors were closed and those who had their money invested had no recourse. Col. Burnside was understood to be one of the heaviest losers, and his shortage led to the discovery of his crime.

At the Hospital. At St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, where Colonel Burnside has been detained, nothing was known of the action of the court until the news was carried thither by a Star reporter.

It was stated, however, that the fact that the indictments pending against Burnside had been dismissed in no way altered his status at the hospital, except that the matter of his detention is now left to the discretion of the superintendent. Burnside was committed by order of the court not have it in their power to let him go ven if his mental condition had warrant-

As things stand now it is within the discretion of Superintendent Godding to say whether or not his condition is such as to warrant his discharge. His position is pre-cisely that of any other patient who must stay as long as he is insane and may leave when cured or when some one responsible gives bond for his care and keeping. One of the staff physicians said to The Star reporter that, in his opinion, the mental condition of Col. Burnside at the present time s not such as to warrant his discharge.

THE SEAL ISLANDS.

Special Agent Murray's Recommendation of Extermination. Responding to Senator Morgan's resolu-

tion calling for recent official reports on the seal islands of Alaska, the Secretary of the Treasury today sent to the Senate the special report for 1894, as made by Special Agent Jos. Murray, embodying the result of observations covering seven seasons spent on the islands. In this report is found the first recommendation made for the extermination of the seals in case of England's refusal to consent to a modification of the regulations made under the Paris award. Mr. Murray takes strong ground for an amendment of these regulations, and says that if they are not so changed as to afford better protection to the seals than at present it is a matter of only a short time when the entire herd will be exterminated. He says that in 1894, the first year the Paris regulations were in force, 142,000 seals were killed, of which rumber 60 per cent were female, all of which left pups to die on the Island of starvation. He claims that there were at the close of that season, by the most lib-eral estimate, not to exceed 300,000 seals on eral estimate, not to exceed 300,000 seals on the islands, whereas when he first went there, in 1888, there were fully 3,000,000.

Mr. Murray opposes all pelagic sealing, and shows that the decrease of the seal herd has kept pace with the increase of the sealing fleet. The report is indorsed by Assistant Secretary Hamlin, whom Mr. Murray accompanied to the islands in the summer of 1894.

M'KINLEY AND THE TARIFF

How the Ohio Candidate Will Profit According to His Friends.

Protection to Be Played Against Silver at St. Louis and May Save the Party.

As his friends view the matter, Mr. Mc Kinley loses nothing by the throwing of the whole tariff question into the presi dential campaign. He may even gain by it

The Deficit Growing. The argument runs like this: In the first place, the longer the government is made to depend on the present tariff law the greater will be the necessity for a change. The deficit in the treasury now is large. By June-convention time--it will be larger By June—convention time—it will be larger and discontent with the tariff law all the greater. There will be a demand for a return to systematic protection, and that will bring up the policy as it was interpreted by Mr. McKinley in the Fifty-first Congress. The Ohio candidate, therefore, will be more conspicuously in evidence than ever, and his work to be brought out in strong comparison with the democratic work that superseded it. Ought not this to help him in the convention?

Protection Against Silver.

In the second place, protection will be played at St. Louis against free silver. The western men are not to have everything their own way. They are quite as much dissatisfied with the present tariff law as are the eastern republicans-just a law as are the eastern republicans—just a little bit more so, it is thought. There is nothing in the law so injurious to eastern interests as free wool is to western interests. The west is very anxious to have wool put back on the dutiable list, and at a good stiff figure. The east will help to do this, and to do other things desired by the west, but not at the cost of the free coinage of silver. The west must abate something of that demand in order to get what she wants in the line of protection.

To Save the Party. Protection, therefore, according to this reasoning, is to play a most important part at St. Louis. It is to save the party from disruption. If silver alone were to be at stake there, disruption might take place. The east and the west are very far apart on the east and the west are very far apart of that subject. But the two sections must hang together if protection is to be saved: What would it profit the west to secure free coinage by an alliance with the populists or the democrats and at the same time bring about free trade? And if protection is to be saved—and most particularly a return effected to so vigorous an expression of it effected to so vigorous an expression of it as will again cap a duty on wool—the re-publican party must be fully restored to power. The election in November of either a democratic or a populistic President would defeat every protection aim by whomsoever cherished.

What McKinley's Friends Say. While the McKinley people concede that all of the aspirants for the republican presidential nomination stand for protection, they yet insist that their favorite stands more conspicuously for it than any of the others. He is the one leader of the party whose name is always suggested when the hibboleth of protection is invoked. He is a platform in himself, proclaiming a high duty on raw materials as well as on finished products. Nominate him, they assert, and wherever protection sentiment exists it will with enthusiasm to the call for

support. The greater the part protection is called upon to play at St. Louis, therefore, the better the McKinley people will like it-the more out of the contest will, they think, hure to the benefit of their candidate. Pro tection cannot be magnified without his can-didacy benefiting by it, and when it comes to a discussion which shall go into the whol subject, the McKinley bill and its operations must, it is insisted, overshadow every other feature connected with it.

RAILROAD FUNDING BILL. Republicans May Fear to Lose Pacific Const Votes. .

From the San Francisco Examiner. WASHINGTON, February 21.-After the adjournment of the Senate committee on Pacific railroads today I had a conversation with Senator Morgan. He asked me to as sure the people of California that he is maturing a plan for their relief, which he hopes will satisfy all their reasonable demands and just expectations.

This I understand to foreshadow a minor ity report and a bill in place of the Frye bill, which, with trifling modification, will almost certainly be favorably reported by the majority.

Nor have I much doubt that the Frye bill would pass both nouses were it not for the republican managers' whole of losing the Pacific states in the presidential election. That may not prove an abso be done to California by Californians is to impress Speaker Reed and his assistant near of destiny with the "imminence and drawd" of the above the california by Californians is to impress Speaker Reed and his assistant near of destiny with the "imminence and drawd" of the above the california in the

dread" of that penalty.

Whatever may be the fate of a Pacino railroads bill introduced by Senator Morgan, the people of Cantornia may confidently assume that it will embody the hones convictions of the clearest intellect and mest righteous heart in the Fifty-fourth Congress. His assurance that he is evolving a pian is ground of hope. With such a message from such a man despair would be a blunder and a crime.

AMBROSE BIERCE.

HE COMMANDED HERE.

Death of Brig. Gen. George W. Gile at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 27.-

Brig. Gen. George W. Gile, a distinguished officer of the civil war, died last night at his home in this city, aged sixty-six years. During his war career, upon which he started as first fleutenant in the twentysecond regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, he was successively major of the eightly eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, lieutenan colonel and colonel, major in the veteran reserve corps, a brevet brigadier general and commander of the garrison at Washington. He commanded the military a Lincoln's second inauguration and at the funeral of the martyred President, and was general officer of the day at the final review of the army at the close of the war.

Gen. Merrill Dies. Gen. Lewis Merrill died today at the Presbyterian Hospital, from an affection of the kidneys, aged sixty-two years. He was only admitted to the hospital last night. Gen. Merrill graduated with high rank from the West Point Military Academy, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the famous first dragcons of the United States army. His chief operations during the war were in northern Missouri, where he commanded a brigade known as "Mer-

GUIANA'S ORIGINAL LIMITS. Shown in a Map Made in 1746 and

Now in Illinois.

STAUNTON, Ill., February 27.-Rev. Father A. Surbonzen of this place has in his possession an old map made by the authority of the Academy of Paris in 1746, showing probably the original boundary of old Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador. This map is fifty-six years older than the oldest map taken for authority in the Ven-

TREATED AS BANDITS

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Captain General Weyler's Terms to the Insurgents.

MUST SURRENDER IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

Otherwise No Mercy Will Be Shown Small Bands.

BELANCOURT TO BE SHOT

HAVANA, February 27 .- Admiral Navarro has returned here from a cruise of inspection along the coast, during which the gunboat Alerta bombarded the insurgents at Cabanas and at Bahia Honda, the two ports in the province of Pinar del Rio which were recently attacked by the enemy.

Jose Betancourt, the insurgent leader, who was recently captured by the Spaniards, has been tried by court martial and sentenced to death.

The insurgents have destroyed two railroad culverts between Cabezas and Union de Reyes, in the province of Matanzas. According to the official announcements

Gomez and Maceo have been trying to effect a junction, but have so far failed to do so, on account of the close manner in which they have been pressed by the troops whenever they are located. Both of the insurgent leaders, it is asserted, have been continually compelled to retreat before the advance of the troops.

Maceo is said to be in the vicinity of the

city of Mantanzas, capital of the province of that name. It is said that he has planned to move southward in the same direc-tion as Gomez, who is described as being south of Jovellanos (Bemba) between Colon and Mantanzas. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

(Copyright, 1806, by the Associated Press.)
HAVANA, February 26.—The following is a synogsis of the important and long anticipated proclamation of Capt. General Weyler to the insurgents of the Island of Cuba. It has not yet been published here or elsewhere; but will be issued shortly, and will say:

"The contain general proclams that ha

"The ceptain general preclaims that he allows the rebels in the provinces of Pinar Del Rio and Hayana fifteen days from the date of the proclamation, in which to sur-render to the authorities.

"Those who do so will not be subjected to molestation. But small hands of in-surgents in those provinces which do not surrender within the given period will, at the expiration of that period, be treated as handits."

Detachments of civil guards, reinforced by the civil guards of the province of Santiago de Cuba and the province of Puerto Principe, have orders to form lines, at their respective towns, of all persons who have be confiscated. The property of those who have openly aided the rebels in their raids will also be confiscated.

days from the date of the proclamation, they have not returned to their posts. Petroleum and other inflammable articles

FATAL CROSSING DISASTER.

A Party of Four Struck by a Fast Freight Train.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., February 27 .- A fatal grade crossing accident occurred at 11 o'clock last night in Steiton, two miles from this city, in which one person lost her life and three others were badly injured. Two of them may die. A carriage, containing four persons, Laura Childs, aged seventeen years, and Bertha-Childs, aged sixteen years, daughters of Milton Childs of New Market, and the two sons of Milkman Dunbar, aged about twenty-two and twenty-four years, respectively, were returning from a party, The carriage had passed half way over the track when a heavy freight train, bound for Philadelphia and running at & high rate of speed, struck the vehicle. The four were thrown from the carriage. The freight train was stopped as soon as possible and the crew went back to see what

had happened.

They found the body of Laura Childs a considerable distance from the track, hor-ribly mangled. Bertha was found some distance from her sister's body. She was badly hurt about the head and body. Some distance away were found the young Dun-

bar men, one of them hadly injured. The other was severely hurt.

Betha Childs will recover. The condition of the two Dunbars is very critical; they, may both die. When the accident occurred Nelson Duntar was driving. He did not observe the approach of the train until it was too late to avoid the catastrophe.

BREAK IN B. AND O.

Major Shaw Knows of No Reason for the Decline. BALTIMORE, Md., February 27 .- The

stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway sold in the local market on light sales this morning at 25 1-2, the lowest point ever reached, and a recession for the day of 5 1-2 points. The break was accompanied by rumors of an impending receivership, which cannot be confirmed. Major Alexan der Shaw, chairman of the finance com-mittee, says he knows of no reason for the

President Cowen, who went to New York yesterday, has not returned, but is expected back this afternoon.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH. They Had Been Locked in Their Home by Their Mother.

CRISFIELD, Md., February 27.-Three young children of Nelson Parker were burned to death here today as a result of being locked in the room by their mother, who had gone to a neighbors on an errand. The father, who was cutting wood in a nearby grove, saw smoke issuing from the windows, but by the time he reached the house it was a mass of flames, and rescue was impossible. All of the little ones were burned to a crisp. The eldest was four years old, the second two years, and the other a baby of four months.

NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT. Alleged Wholesale Massacre at Mar-

sovan. CONSTANTINOPLE, February 27 .- Inquiries made here seem to establish the fact that there is no truth in the story from this city, published in the Daily News of London today, that on February 14, the first day of the Ramadan festival, the Turks surrounded the Armenian quarter in Marsovan, ordered the Armenians to accept Islam, and killed 150 who refused to do so.

Mr. Milo A. Jewett, the United States consul at Sivas, passed through Marsovan recently and telegraphed that he was pro-ceeding to his post, thus indicating that Marsovan is tranquii.
The ambassadors of the powers have

ezuela boundary line discussion. Rev. Mr.
Surbonzen has written Justice Brewer, offering to place this map at his disposal.

Asiatic Turkey.

ARRIVA DIVE